The telegraphic column will be found unusually interesting this morning.

Only Fifteen Years Ago.

The grumbling, foreign Quarterly Review fifteen years ago, thus scribbled: "American poetry always reminds us of the advertisements in newspapers headed the best substitute for silver,' if it be not the genuine thing, it 'looks just as handsome, and is miles out of sight cheaper.'" It also said that what we Americans wanted in the integrity of assumption, we made up in awaggering and impudence, and that there was not a poet of mark in the whole Union.' What does the sore-head say

Firmness of Mind.

The 19th of May, 1780, was a remarkable short day. Candles were lighted in many houses; the birds were silent and disappeared, and the fowls retired to roost. The Legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion provailed that the day of judgment was at hand. The House of Representatives, being unable to transact their business, adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the Council was under consideration, when Hon, ABRAHAM DAVENPORT gave his views as follows: "I am against an adjournment. The day of judgment is either approaching, or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for an adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found deing my duty. I wish, therefore, that candles may be brought."

Grand Chapter of Ohlo.

The Grand Chapter of Ohio has just closed te appual session at Columbus. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: ORC. REX, Wooster, Grand High Priest.

P. THATCHER, JR., Cleveland, D. G. H. P. HARVSY VINAL, Springfield, Grand King. JOSHUA A. RIDDLE, Wellsville, Grand Scribe. ISAAC C. COPRLEX, Cincinnati, Gd. Treasurer. JOHN D. CALDWELL, Cincinnati, Gd. Sec'y. Those appointed were:

H. L. PARISH, Mansfield, Grand Chaplain. THO. JEFF. LARSE, Eaton, Grand Marshal. JOSHPH B. COVERT, Cincinnati, Gd. Guard. Charters for Chapters were authorized to be issued to:

Smithfield Chapter No. --, Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio. Pomeroy Chapter No. -, Pomeroy, Meigs

County, Ohio. North-west Chapter, No. 45, at Bryan, Williams County, was revived and charter granted

and dues remitted. A resolution was adopted declaring a hearty co-operation with the Grand Chapter of the United States, on part of Grand Chapter of

Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which has three hundred subordinates, assembled, and will continue in session until Friday evening.

A Home on the Hill-side.

be bought cheap. The street-railroad will in a year be running to Cumminsville. Have your own house and vineyard. The humblest is interested in the pursuit of the gardener, for, besides the products being such as sustain life, this pursuit is a resource when all others fail. To the laborer who has no cottage or garden, human life presents few hopes; his future extends only to a few days; meagre wages, which the most fatiguing exertions can in no degree increase, and of which, in the case of illness, he has only the amount of a week to interpose between the absolute want of lodging nized in the corpse some resemblance to the and food. But the laborer who rents a cottage and garden is secure at all events of a roof to cover him; and he knows that he can live for a certain time on the produce of his garden. Besides, he has that most desirable object, something that he can call his own, and is thus enable to participate in the feelings which belong to the love of property and progenywhich, nevertheless, have been an object of ambition from the earliest ages of the world. of view, are of obvious importance; attaching the cottager to his home and to his country, by inducing sober, industrious and domestic habits, and by creating that feeling of independence which is the best security against as she lay in her coffin.

He looked in the faces of those around him, pauperism.

Fulton-West-Longworth.

Our fellow-citizen, NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, has many good streaks in his composition. Having the will, and being able to do so, he fosters telent, and patronises art. In 1815 died Robert Fulton, the distinguished Amertean Engineer and successful pioneer in applying steam to propulsion of vessels. Having, while a youth in Philadelphia, become a portrait and landscape painter, he, in his 22d year, with a view to improve himself in art, visited England, where he remained for several years under the roof of his countryman, Sir BENJAMIN WEST. He projected the first panorams ever exhibited in Parisbut his name is introduced into this article only to put on record that when he returned to this country he brought with him two crowning pieces of art-large canvas paintings of his mastor, Bir Bunjamin West-one, the celebrated picture, "King Lear," the other a life-speaking picture of the gentle " Ophe-

His own house and a private gallery, open to the public free of charge, contained some of the choicest of paintings, which at his death were sold at auction and scattered to various portions of the States. A Boston man came to New York, to bny, if he had money enough-"Lear" and "Ophelia"-but our watchful Jerseyman carried off one of the prises, and for many years, as it still remains, the parlor of Mr. Longworth has been a point of attraction from having one of its walls adorned with the great "West" picture of "Ophelia." No one can fail to note the fe-speaking force imparted by the author to e different characters in this historical nting-the gentle sister, with her noble ddistraught-her brother "Laertes"-the

vience-stricken King, and the remorse-

queen of Denmark.

How to Navigate the Air.

A correspondent, "Vespertilo," writes to the London Times as follows:

I believe it can not be too absolutely stated that balloons are, and must be, incapable of being directed. They are, and must be en-tirely at the mercy of the air in which they float. This is a necessary condition of their buoyancy. All the analogies by which in-ventors have been encouraged in the delusive hope of being able to guide balloons are false analogies. The radders of ships and the tails of birds have been misquoted sadly. Ships do not float suspended in one element alone, as balloons float in the air. On the other hand, birds are not buoyant, nor do they guide themselves by their tails. A ship does not float in the water but on it; and another element, on which she does not float, is that in which she mainly mores. A bird does not float at all, either in the aircr on it, in the proper sense of that the state of the proper sense of the state of the st that term, that is to say, it is not lighter, as a balloon is, thun the element in which it moves, but immensely heavier. The condition of a fish whiler water is more nearly like the condition of a balloon in the air; but there are also essential differences. We may depend upon it that if we are ever designed to navigate the air it will be by a strict adherence to the principle, and a close imitation of the means which

have been designed by the Creator for effecting the same purpose in flying animals. The problem of erial navigation will never be solved until the principles of flight are clearly understood, nor until we recognise precisely what are the obstacles which prevent as from acting upon them by artificial vent as from acting upon them by artificial means. At is, of course, possible that these obstacles may prove to be insuperable. I entertain a different impression; but, at all events, they cannot be overcome until they are exactly known. I believe them to be all summed up in one great deficit of our present mechanical knowledge—a lightmetive power. I have very little hope that, until a lighter motive power than steam is discovered, origin avigation will be accomplished. But even with steam some experiments But even with steam some experiments might be tried which would test the principles of flight, and at least lead the way in

right direction for the progress of discovery I assume that it would be easy to derive from a steam-engine the perpendicular ac-tion of a bird's wing. In truth the direct ac-tion of a piston would give this movement. I rather think this is the simple principle of Nasmyth's steam-hammer. Would there be Nasmyth's steam-hammer. Would there be any difficulty in making such a piston works pair of wings, constructed on some such model as the wings of a bat? What is the maximum velocity with which such a piston could be made to work a given area of wing. or conversely, what is the maximum area of wing which such an engine could be made to

work at a given velocity?

When these questions have been answered by calculation or experiment, the next step rould be to ascertain the lifting power of such action. I have no hope that any steam-engine can be made so light and so powerful as to work wings capable of lifting its own weight. In default of any other means of dealing with it, I would suggest that it be balanced by the lifting power of a balloon. In this combinae it observed, the whole machine would not be buoyant. Even this modified use of a balloon is open to great objections, because the power exercised over it by the slightest current of air would be very great, and the experiment could only be tried in a tranquil atmosphere; but, in default of any machine capable of lifting the whole of its own weight, there seems to be no alternative but to take off part of the weight by a balloon. My belief is, that such a machine, when it arose from the ground, would be found capable of being directed, and that the direction of its flight would be determined by that in which its wings were set,

A Strange Story.

Mr. Hector McDonald, of Canada, was re-cently on a visit to Boston. When he left home his family were enjoying good health, We have, from time to time, in the columns of the PENNY PRESS, given a seasonable hint to the mechanic to provide in time a little spot of land up the Millcreek Valley, while it can interpret feeling, and tried to recognize the feature. tence feeling, and tried to recognize the features of the corpse, but in vain; he could not even move his cyclids; he felt deprived of action, for how long he knew not.

He was at last startled by the ringing of the bell for breakfast, and sprang to the bed to satisfy himself if what he had seen reflected in the mirror was real or an illusion. He found his bed as he had left it; he looked again into the mirror, but only saw the bed truly reflected. During the day he thought much upon the illusion, and determined next morning to rub his eyes and feel perfectly awake before he left bed. But notwithstand ing these precautions, the vision was repeated, with this addition, that he thought he recog-

features of his wife. In the course of the second day he received a letter from his wife, in which she stated that she was quite well, and hoped he was enjoying himself among his friends. As he was devotedly attached to her, and always anxious for her safety, he supposed that his morbid fears had conjured up the vision he had seen reflected in the glass, and did his business as cheerfully as usual. On the morning of the third day, after feelings often, indeed, mixed with pain, but he had dressed, he found himself in thought in his own house, leaning over the coffin of his wife. His friends were assembled, the minister performing the funeral services, his Cottage gardens, in a moral and political point children wept—he was in the house of death.

He followed the corpse to the grave, he heard the earth rumble upon the coffin, he saw the grave filled, and the green sods covered over it; yet, by some strange power, he could see through the ground the entire form of his wife

> but no one seemed to notice him; he tried to , but the tears refused to flow; his very heart felt as hard as a rock. Enraged at his own want of feeling, he determined to throw himself upon the grave and lie there until his heart should break. He was recalled to consciousness by a friend, who entered the room to inform him that breakfast was ready. He started as if awoke from a profound sleep, although he was standing before the mirror with a hair-brush in his hand.

After composing himself, he related to his friend what he had seen, and both concluded that a good breakfast only was wanting to dissipate his unpleasant impressions. A few days afterward, however, he received the melancholy intelligence that his wife had suddenly died, and the time corresponded with the day he had been startled by the first vision in the mirror. When he returned home, he described minutely all the details of the funeral, he had seen in his vision, and they corresponded with the facts. This is probably one of the most vivid instances of lairvoyance on record. Mr. McDenald knows nothing of modern spiritualism or clairvoyance, as most of his life has been passed upon a farm and among forests. It may not be amiss to state that his father, who was a Scotch Highlander, had the gift

of "second sight." THE POPE'S HEALTH .- The New York Post's correspondent at Rome, writing September

The health of his Holiness is so far restored that on the 19th of this month he proceeded to the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and assisted at the celebration of mass in the Borghese Chapel, before a miraculous image of the Madonna, unvailed for the special visit of the Holy Father. He is further expected to pass a part of the ensuing month at his palace in Castle Gondolpho.

THE HARVEST IN ECROPE .- The Vienns Gasette of September 24 says it was expected that the harvest would prove good, but the yield is so bad that the price of wheat has risen considably. In as far as wheat is concerned, the foregoing remark applies to the countries lying on the Lower Danube, as well as to Austria. In the Banat, the so-called "granary of Austria," not much above a third of the usual quantity of wheat was grown.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry. BALTIMORE, October 19.

The following intelligence from Harper's
Ferry has just been received:

Last evening a detachment of the marines, accompanied by by some of the volunteers, accompanied by by some of the volunteers, made a visit to Captain Brown's house; the first visit was to the school-house and not Brown's residence as supposed yesterday. They found a large quantity of blankets, boots, those clubes to the fifteen hardened by the school of the school shoes, clothes, tents, fifteen hundred pikes with large blades smixed, and also discovered denaments throwing much light on the affair.

Among them are the printed constitution and by-laws of the organization, showing, or indicating a ramification throughout the various States of the Union, and they also found letters from various individuals of the North. One from Fred. Douglas, containing \$10, from a lady for the cause; also a letter from Garret Smith about money matters, and a check or draft by him for \$100, indorsed by the cashier of a New York bank, whose name is not re-collected. All these documents are in the pos-

The Governor Wise.

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for the capture of A large number of mon are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

Sometime during yesterday morning, a tele-

graph line repairer, while repairing the line between Harper's Ferry and Martinaburg, was shot at by Captain Cook himself, when he was recognized.

The following is the anonymous letter reserved by Governor Floyd of which mention

has been made:

"CINCINNATI, August 20, 1859. "Sir I have lately received information of movement of so great importance that I feel t to be my duty to impart it to you without

"I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is Old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter, drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men, a white man, in an armory in Maryland. Where it is sitan armory in many in the united I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those who are of their number in the Northern States and Canada, are to come in small companies to their rendezyous, which is in the mountains in Virginia They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland and enter Virginia at Harper's Forry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and atrike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done, must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous and probably distributing them already.

"As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

HARPER'S FERRY, October 19. The following is the number killed and rounded during the recent insurrection: Killed-Five citizens and fifteen insurgents Wounded-Three insurgents.

Prisoners-Five insurgents. The prisoners have been committed to the Charleston jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, when they will be indicted and tried in a few days. The arrangement about the jurisdiction has been settled in this way The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and in the mean time the United States authorites will proceed on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, that he had no objection to the trict Attorney, that he had no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners, that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities are done with them. Brown is better to-day, and has made a fuller statement of his operations. He says that he rented the farm of Dr. Kennedy six months ago, and the rent is paid until next march. He never had over 22 men at the farm at any one time that belonged to the organization, but that he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, a provided arms sufficient for 1,500 men, including 200 revolvers, 200 Sharp's rifles, and 1,000 spears, all of which were left at the farm. He also had an abundance of powder, and fixed ammunition. All the arms were from time to time brought from Connecticut and other Eastern points, to Chambersburg, Penn., and were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy farm,

his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes, so as to deceive the parties who handled them on the way to the farm. He says that he made one mistake, in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or else permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he med to infer, exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming. The names of all of his party at the Ferry on Sunday night, except three white men whom he admits that he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper title under the provisional government:-Gen. Jnc. Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead; Capt. Jne. Gage, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Capt. Aaron C. Stephens, of Connecticut, badly wounded, has three balls in his body, and can not possibly recover Lieut, Edwin Coppie, of Iowa, unhurt; Lieut, Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead; Lieut. Wm. Leman, of Maine, dead; Capt. Jno. E Cook, of Connecticut, escaped; Private Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead; Chas. P. Tidd, of Maine, dead; Wm. Thompson, of New York, dead; Dolph Thompson, of New York,

The above, with the three white men pre viously sent off, make in all, seventeen whites. The following are the negroes: Dangerfield Newly, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded, a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of Congress of the Provi-sional Government. Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charleston. General Brown has nine wounds, but none will prove fatal. A bushel of letters were discovered, from all parts of the country. One from Gerret Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons, and appears o be one of many informing him, from time to time, as money was raised.

The following is the constitution, found among other papers, at Brown's farm:
"Provisional Constitution and Ordinance for the people of the United States.

PREAMBLE-WHEREAS, Slavery throughout its entire existence in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens upon another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude, or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths, set forth in our declaration of independence. Therefore, we, citizens of the United States, and the oppresse people, who by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect together with all other people degraded by the laws thereof, do for the time being ordain and establish for ourselves the following provisional constitution and ordinance, better to protect our people, their property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

Article I.—Qualifications for Membership— All persons of mature age, whether prescribed, oppressed and enslaved citizens, or of the pro cribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the Provisional Constitution and ordinance of this organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protection under the same.

Article II.-Branches of Government. The

provisional government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz.: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Article III.—Legislative. The legislative branch shall be a congress or house of repre-

sentatives, composed of not less than five or sentatives, composed of not ress than two or more than ten members, who shall be elected by all citizens of mature age and of sound mind, connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, un-less seconer removed by misconduct, inability or by death. A majority of such members

shall constitute a quorum.

Article IV. - Executive. The executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice President, who shall be chosen by the citisens or members of this or-ganization, and each of whom shall remain in his office three years, unless sooner removed by death, or for inability or misconduct. Article V.—Judicial. The judicial branch shall consist of one chief justice of the Su-

preme Court and four associate judges of said Court, each constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same nanner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places shall have been filled in the same manner, by an election of citizens.

Articles XIII. to XXV. provide for the trial of the President and other efficers and members of Congress, the impeachment of Judges, the duties of the President and Vice President, the punishment of crimes, army appointments, salaries, &c., not being of

pecial interest, they are omitted.

Article XXVI. treats of peace. Before any treaty of peace shall take effect, it shall be signed to the President, Vice President, Commander-in-chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.
Article XXVII.—Duty of Military. It shall

be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief and all officers and suldiers of the Army, to offord special protection when needed, to Congress or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court, or any member thereof, to the President and Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary of War, and to afford protection to all civil officers, or other persons having the right to the same.

Article XXVIII.—Property Captured or Confiscated. All property the product of the labor of those belonging to this organization, and of their families, shall be held as the

property of the whole equally without distinction, and may be used for the common benefit, or disposed of for the same object, and any person, officers or otherwise who shall imperson, omoers or otherwise who shall im-properly ratain for his secret use, or needlessly destroy such property, or properly found, cap-tured, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall wilfully neglect to render a full and fair statament of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a misiemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished

ocordingly.
Article XXIX.—The Safety or Intelligence Fund. All money, plate, watches, or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken or confiscated, shall be held sucred, to constitute a liberal safety, or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose or bide, use or destroy such meney or other articles above named, shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly. The Treasurer shall furnish the Commandar-in-Chief, at all times, with a full statement of the condition of such

funds and its nature.

Article XXX.—The Commander-in-Chief and the Treasurer. The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the Treasury the money and other property of the fund, provided for in article twenty-nine, but his order shall be signed; also by the Secretary of Wars who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member

of Congress or general officer.
Article XXXI.—Surplus of the safety or intelligence fund. It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any surplus in safety or intelligence fund, who shall have power to draw such surplus, his order having been also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry out the pro-visions of Article 28.

Article XXXII .- Prisoners: No after having surrendered himself or herself as such to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death or be subject to any corporeal punish-ment, without first having had the benefit of a ment, without are maying his the beauty of a foir and impartial trial; nor shall say prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or needless severity; but it shall be the daty of all persons male and female, connected with this organization, at all times and under all circumstances to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others in fear of Almighty God, to whose care and keeping we commit our cause. (The remainder is in the same style and very volumnous .- Reporter.)

New York Financial Matters. New York, October 19.

The stock market opened this morning with a better feeling, but, before the board ad-journed, prices lost their firmness. Galena was the most active of western stocks, selling freely at one time at 74% @74% on buyers option. The closing cash price was 74% @74%. Michigan guaranteed rose 34; the old stock 36. Rock Island closed at 74%@64%. Toledo and Illinois Central dull at former

prices. State stocks more active at full prices. Indiana 21/2 per cents sold at 61; for the fives 851/2 is bid and 88 asked. Alabamas are 93 bid and 95 asked. Kentucky 103@105. Railread bonds are without much change; the market closes dull but steady. In money exchange there is nothing new. For the City of Washington, for Liverpool, and the Ariel, for Southampton, on Saturday, there are engage-ments of about \$750,000 in bullion. The total shipment will probably exceed a million.

From Northern Mexico NEW ORLEANS, October 19.

Monterey advices to the 28th ult. have

Durango, in the State of Durango, had been taken and sacked on the 10th by a band of troops they were dispersed, and many of them The army at Monterey had pronounced against General Vidauri, who, with Zuazua,

had left for Texas. General Marqueso had been defeated twice.

near Guadalajara, by General Agason, com-manding a force of the Liberals.

General Marquese had asked for reinforce-ments from General Woll.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19. Advices from Brownsvilte state that the fever has disappeared in that vicinity. The citizens of Brownsville had formed battalions

to stand guard nightly.

Lazza.—The steamer Indianola, with dates to the 11th inst., has arrived. The Mexican outlaw, Cortenas, with several hundred men, was still encamped above Brownsville, and another attack was hourly expected. Cortenns had issued a proclamation, saying that orderly citizens need have nothing to fear, his object being to chastise his enemies, the sheriff and lawyers.

Death of an Old Soldier.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., October 19. Gen. Peter J. Stryker died this morning at the age of 34 years. He held the office of Major-General of the third division of the New Jersey militie, and had served in the State Legislature during several terms. He was the oldest military officer in commission in the State, and was a wagon-boy in the Rev-olution under Gen. Wayne. His funeral will take place on Friday morning.

Episcopal Convention.

RIGHMOND, October 19. To-day's session of the House of Deputies was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the proposition, requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider its resolution of the last session in relation to the use of books of prayer.

Fire.

PARKERSBURG, VA., October 19.
The fine depot of the North-west Virginia Railroad, at Ellenbore, was destroyed by fire at five e'clock this morning. The building, it is supposed, was set on fire. The less is universed.

What the West Wants.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, "the Pioneer Preacher of the West," recently addressed a large audience in Philadelphia, giving incidents of his life. He discoursed as follows concerning the preachers now sent to the West, in contrast with those of earlier days:

"Of late years, my friends, another breed of preachers is transferred to us; these are the hysterical, dyspeptic, sore-threat, blue-gin-gerfied sort of preachers. They travel among gerned sort of preacceptable, they are useless lumber, and is! their real at once moves (like a seventy-four rigged for England) to go to the West, and "help the West." We don't want any such cattle. I tell you now, in my seventy-fifth year, I can outpreach and outwork dozens of these old dyspeptie things."

FASHIONARIE WORSHIP .- An Ohio editor saks: "What can be more captivating than to see a beautiful woman, say about four feet eleven inches high, cleven feet four inches in diameter, and thirty-four feet in circumference, passing along the aisle just as divine worship

Dixon's Blackberry Carminative, A SAFE, MANY AND EFFECTUAL CURB, FOR

Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Flux, &c. Twenty-five cents per bottle. To GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, 0-cm Corner of Fifth and Main-atreets.

SPECIAL NOTICES. MADAME ELLIS THE

Great Female Botonical Physician, after many jears practice in the treatment of female discusses abe has treated hundreds of cases, and in not one single instance has she failed to perform a cure, and in all cases of diseases of the atterns, kidneys, urether, ovarias, &c., only or all kinds of diseases of generative urenary organs. She has treated and cured using an other medicine but the Uteriha Elixir, and from the fact of its being a specific in those diseases, she is encouraged to offer it to the public in such a form, and with such instructions as will enable any lady or gentleman suffering from any disease of the generative or urinary organs, to treat and cure themselves.

The Uterine Elixir is only \$1 per bottle. For sale at F. D. Hill's, corner Race and Fifth-street, and John D. Park, corner Keurth and Walsut-street, tdward Scanlan & Co., corner Main and Fourth-street, Suire, Eckstein & Co., corner Vine she fourth-street, and Druggists generally in the city Bead advertisement in another column. C20-a

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, ac.—PALMER'S GLYCERINE LOTION is entirely free from all unplessant odor, and as it possesses remarkable healing properties, it is the almost universal favorite with those persons who are troubled with chapped hands. AMANDINE. We challenge a comparison of our article with any brought to this market. We iways have a fresh article on hand.

COLD CREAM OF ROSES, LIP-SALVE, &c.—Constantly preparing these articles and can fornish a fresh supply at any time.

SOLON PALMER, Agent,
Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery, No. 36
West Fourth-street.

FINE TOILET SOAP,—DO
your hands and face commence chapping as
winter approaches? More than likely it is caused by
the soap you use. Then try some other kind. You
may possibly find an article that will keep your skin
smooth during the coldest weather. We select our
stock with especial reference to this quality, and it
is now larger and more complete than usual.

Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery,
oc20
No. 36 West Fourth-street.

OFFICE OF THE PASSEN-OFFICE OF THE PASSENGER BALLROAD COMPANY OF OINCINNATI, S. W. corner of Third and Hace streets,
October 15, 1859.—This road is now open. Care will
start, at intervals of ten minutes, from 5:30 A. M.
mitli midwight, running eastward on Third-street
from Wood to Lawrence street, and westward on
Fourth-street to Smith, and on Fifth-street to
Wood. Citizens will please bear in mind that the
cars will invariably cross intersecting streets before
stopping for passengers.

COLD-11 JAMES J. ROBBINS, President,

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. The re-valuation of real estate, as returned by the District Assessors, is now open for examina-tion, at the County Auditor's office, to which atten-tion is directed. If any complaint is to be made, the same should be in writing, and previous to the fourth Monday in October, 1859, after which no complaint will be received.

By order of the Board of Equalization.

By order of the Board of Equalization.

Anditor

THAT DR. ROBACK'S SCAN-DINAVIAN Blood Pills and Blood Puri-fier are a positive care for Dyspipela is proved by numerous lestimarials in the Dectors nosession, which can be oxamined at his other, No. 6 East Fourth-street, by any one at any tin

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20, mile heat, best three in five, to harness, for rotting horses that never trotted in 2:50 over a pulci race-course, closed with the following entries:

D. Woodmanse cateras a, G. "Grit."

James Bookey enters a, g. "Billy."

J. Wheeler enters a, m. "Lady Fly."

From the well-known speed of the above horses, it secondarily expected this will be a fast and well-ontested race. Betting has been very brisk on each last.

Race to come off at 3 o'clock precisely.

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